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NEW GLASS AND NEW WOOD-FIBER BOARD INTRODUCED

GLASS INDUSTRY PRODUCES STALINITE -- Promyshlennost' Stroitel'nykh Materialov, No 16, 15 Apr 49

Soviet glass industry has developed a new type of highly durable, hard glass, called stalinite. The 1949 program provides for production of stalinite in almost the same quantity as triplex glass. Stalinite production has been increased three times over last year.

A group of scientific workers and specialists in the glass industry, including G. P. Petrov, A. A Grachev, Ya. M. Zil'bershteyn, S. G. Lioznyanskaya, I. M. Yemel'yanov. S. M. Brekhovskikh, and M. S. Kazanskiy, were awarded Stalin prizes for their work on this new scientific achievement.

The "Avtosteklo" Plant at Konstantinovka was the pioneer in stalinite production. Here Petrov, Grachev, and Brekhovskikh started their experiments and research. The laboratories of the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Glass, under the supervision of Zil'bershteyn and Lioznyanskaya, also contributed extensively to the development of the technological process of glass hardening. During recent years, production of stalinite was introduced at the "Mosavtosteklo," the Gor'kiy, and Gusev plants.

New workshops for hard glass production will be built at the Irbit and "Proletariy" plants in the Donbass. G. P. Petrov will be in charge of organizing production in Irbit.

The biggest consumers of stalinite sheet glass are the automobile and transport industries. Stalinite has higher mechanical durability, transparency, and chemical resistance, than triplex glass. In addition, stalinite is about 1½ times cheaper than triplex glass. By replacing triplex with the new type of hard glass, the automobile industry saved 4 million rubles during 1948, and plans to save 14 million rubles in 1949.

Airplane plants, the railroad-car industry, and city transport, are increasing their demands for the new type of hard glass. Stalinite is also used for making special miner's lamps, since it has high thermal stability, and it

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is very valuable for various water gauge and sight glass instruments, used in power and chemical industries, etc.

COMBINE UTILIZES MILLWORK WASTE PRODUCTS -- Sovetskaya Sibir', No 58, 25 Mar 49

Production of wood-fiber board from waste products of wood milling in the USSR had been adopted in only one Moscow plant since special complex machinery was needed. Experimental data, however, has shown that it is possible to produce such products by a simpler method. Novosibirsk Millwork Combine No 3 has equipped the first experimental installation in Siberia for producing [illegible] ble construction materials from waste products. Results have been completely satisfactory.

The combine has decided to organize a shop for mass production of wood-fiber, heat-insulating, construction and finishing board, the production of which will result in tremendous savings and will end the necessity of transporting such materials from distant regions of the USSR. There will no longer by the necessity of plastering work at construction projects. The experimental work has been done under the direction of Mikhaylov of the Novosibirsk Construction Engineering Institute. It was proposed by aspirant Zavadskiy.

PLANT TO PRODUCE 6 MILLION BRICKS -- Sovetskaya Estoniya, No 82, 8 Apr 49

The Tallin Brick Plant will produce 6 million bricks in 1949. In January 1949 the plan introduced mass production of brick blocks for ceilings. These blocks have been used with great success in Leningrad.

CERAMICS PLANT OPERATES EFFICIENTLY -- Sovetskaya Moldaviya, No 70, 9 Apr 49

Workers of the Kishinev Architectural Ceramics Plant have pledged to fulfill the April plan 135 percent and produce 20,000 bricks and tile above the plan. Above-plan tile production is now between 400 and 500 per day. The process of kiln-drying and firing has been shortened by 9 days.

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